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The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

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From my CHAMBERS, Lincoln's-Inn.

YT last Paper concluded with a Scene of *Fustmen*, who, in all Airs, imitated the Variety of silly young Fellows who think themselves fine Gentlemen. *Smart* (a *Poetical Fop*) has boasted of his Rhymes; and being left alone thus considers whether he is a *fine Gentleman*, or not.

SMART *Solus.*

Smart. WELL, if my Rhymes have occasion'd me some Pain, they have some Pleasure; and if they have excluded me a *Lawyer's Chambers* they have introduced me into a *Lady's*.——Panegyrick to the Women does better than Satire with the Men———A few Rhymes wrote occasionally on a Woman, in her Presence, has a fine Effect: But if they are sung to an Air's Tune afterwards, the fine Scholar, the Man of Address, of Knowledge, of every Accomplishment, is seen in him: He is a very *fine Gentleman*.———I wrote a Brace of Stanzas for my Lord, which prov'd he could read, write, and had Wit, and they got him my Lady ———. As for myself, in the Sphere I move, I pass for a mighty genteel, well-bred, accomplish'd Gentleman.——All agree I must have had a Gentleman's Education. Let me take a faithful Review, and see what Education and what Accomplishments I have, without Pride or Flattery.

My first Learning began at Goody *Gurton's*, where I learnt there were twenty-four Letters, but never arriv'd at my tenth Year old to put four of them together.——Was taken away.——Put to Plough.——Taken from Plough to be a Foot-Boy in Sir *Gregory's* Family.—My *London* Uncle sent down, that he had a Place for me.——Came up; preferr'd to be Porter at a Tavern; learnt Politeness of the Drawers, and to read of the fat Cook-Maid.——Got Money; dress'd better; suffer'd to introduce Ladies to Lords; grew intimate with the Gentlemen of the Cloth and enter'd their Society.——So far for Education.

As for my Accomplishments——Umph.——Now, dear *Jack Smart*, remember, —— *no Flattery*.——My Person is *bein tournee*——streight, clean proportion'd, and, I hope, sound.—But that is a needless Article.—

——*What Woman can withstand me?* [Sings.
——Cælia *has a thousand Charms.* [Sings again.

Enter COCKADE.

Cock.—Has she so, *Smart*, [*clapping him on the Shoulder*] let her have ten Thousand more, and I'll bett Ten to One that you think in that pretty Person of yours, you have the Ballance.

Smart. Do you think me such a Coxcomb?

Cock. Pooh! Coxcomb is not the Term to be given to a Person who thinks well of himself; if it was, all the Word are Coxcombs. But to have a good Opinion of one's own Accomplishments, Qualifications, and so forth, a Gentleman should have that, to distinguish him from the *Mobile*.

Smart. True, *Harry*, and I humbly thank you, Sir.

Cock. What d'ye mean?

Smart. I was on the critical Pause, whether I was, or was not, a *fine Gentleman*, when you most kindly came and decided the important Point.

Cock. And cou'd half a Moment take up that? I don't know any *finer Gentlemen* in *England* than *our Knights* of the *Order* of the *Shoulder-Knot*.

Smart, Excepting the *Bannerets*.—

Cock. Umph! I don't know.———Had I been at *Dettingen*———

Smart. What then?

Cock. I might have had two or three Horses shot under me,—or taken or recover'd a Standard; and *then* where is the Difference between a Lieutenant-General and, Sir, your humble Servant?

Smart. And wou'd you have ventur'd that comely Air and Shape, that *bein poudre mutton'd* Head of Hair, and that,—that, I know not what Face, to Bullets, Swords, Powder——odious, stinking Powder?

Cock. Yes.

Smart. And cou'd you leave the dear Creature, the tender *Parthenissa*, to Tears, Affrights, to Sighs and Moaning, left you, her *Bellisarius*, should fall in the Field?

Cock. 'Pshaw! a Man cannot do a foolish Thing but he never hears the End of it:——Why 'tis true, that when we expected our Regiment would go abroad poor *Nanny Pinup* was almost distracted about me——The whole House saw it: The Colonel's Lady was not half so affected: Well, as Lovers are, we were frequently cooing and toying, and giving one another tender Names; I, as I knew her deep-read in Romance, told her, if I took the Field, she should pass under the Name of *Parthenissa*, and I would be her *Bellisarius*.—Two very pretty Romantic Names, I think.

Smart. You went further with *Parthenissa*.——Did not you turn *Poet* on the Occasion.

Cock. A Song, indeed, I beg'd from our *Chaplain*, telling him it was the only Hope I had to succeed in my Addresses, and enter into the Holy State of Matrimony.

Smart. Your *Chaplain's* Song; nay, then, I will hear it.

Cock. But it will lose much of its Energy by not being sung.

Smart. Let's sit down on yonder Bench, and hum it over.

Cock. Well, to oblige you, Sir.———

Smart. O dear, Sir.

Cock. Hem!—hem!—[*Sings over a Part of a Tune*] I'm as hoarse as a Raven.

Smart. Dear Sir, no more apologizing.

Cock. Well then: The same is entitled, *The Parting Lovers: Or, The Force of Love.*———And you must know it is in both Man's and Woman's Character, quite in a new Way.

The PARTING LOVERS, *&c.*

RECLIN'D on *Bellisarius'* Breast,
Her Eyes strong fix'd on his,
Fair *Parthenissa's* Heart confess'd
On him was fix'd her Bliss.

On him, whom dreadful War calls forth
From gentle Lovers Joys;
Each Look to a new Sigh gives Birth,
And all her Hopes destroys.

With manly, but with tender Strain,
Fond *Bellisarius* try'd
T'assuage her Grief, dispel her Pain;
But Love Relief denied.

From her swoln Eye the dropping Tear
He gently kiss'd away;
And then, to banish idle Fear,
He thus in Song did say.

'Too fond Maiden do not grieve thee,
'Tho' the fondest Lover leave thee,
'When he's call'd to glorious Arms:
'He who feels the Joys of loving,
'Feels the Flame of Valour moving
'In his Breast at War's Alarms.
'Love and Valour ever joining,
'Ever in their Pow'r combining,
'Th' Heroes Courage both improve;
'And the Fair her Lover viewing
'After Conquest, Love pursuing,
'Crowns his Valour with her Love.

He sung with lively Air; in vain
Wou'd liveliest Notes been try'd;
The Nymph, in melancholy Strain,
With lowly Voice reply'd.

'Can Love o'er our Sex have such Force?
'Does *Cupid* with more pointed Darts
'To Woman's fond Passion give Source,
'Than Men ever feel at their Hearts?

'Yes, yes, I too plainly can feel
'That Love o'er our Sex bears hard Sway;
'Too fond we our Passion reveal,
'Too easy our Hearts give away.

'When Lovers (the best Lovers) part,
'The Nymph looks the Image of Death;
'The Swain may once sigh from his Heart,
'Her's is as it were her last Breath.

'Our Hardship, O *Cupid*, remove;
'Let your Shafts fly as right as they can;
'Oh! give to our Sex or *less* Love,
'Or justly give *more* to the *Man*.

She ceas'd; she sigh'd; and hung her Head;
Soft Thoughts the Hero move:
He cry'd, I'll ANTHONY succeed,
And *lose* the *World* for *Love*.

Smart. Gallant, indeed; and this made *Nanny Smart* so deeply in Love with you:———But the Standard,—the Standard you was to have taken.

Cock. But the Girl,——the Girl I shall gain.

Smart. Well, you are a prettier Fellow than I thought; yet your *Chaplain's* Song, like his Sermons, is too long: But it grows late, and the Company's almost gone.———Not a Man of Quality left.——

Cock. Let them their *Second-hanlled Joys* improve,
While we enjoy the *Quintessence* of *Love*. [*Ex.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, May 8. Our Advices from the Frontiers bring a Confirmation of the great Preparations for War making by Schach Nadir: That Prince has amass'd a prodigious Quantity of Provisions and warlike Stores, and has order'd his Generals to march with an Army of 100,000 Men towards Erzerum, and begin the Operations against this Empire on that Side.

Stockholm, July 2. Yesterday the Commissaries appointed to try the Generals under Confinement, pass'd Sentence on General Lewenhaupt, who is to lose his Head and his Estate to be forfeited. The Sentence lately pronounc'd against General Bodenbroeck has been confirm'd by the Diet.

Stockholm, July 5. On Sunday last, at Eleven at Night, arriv'd here Lieutenant-Colonel Lingen, Express from Abo, and brought with him the Preliminary Articles of Peace which had been sign'd on the 27th past between the Swedish and Muscovite Plenipotentiaries; a Translation whereof here follows.

Preliminary Articles of Peace between Sweden and Russia, sign'd at Abo the 16th of June 1743.

WHEREAS we the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiary assembled at the present Congress of Peace, by the Divine Grace and Direction,

have at laſt agreed upon the principal Articles with reſpect to a formal Treaty of Peace, which is juſt concluded between his Majeſty and the Crown of Sweden on one Part, and her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia on the other; ſo, in Conſequence of our full Powers, we have determin'd to declare, conclude and agree, by the preſent Act, as follows.

I. There ſhall be a perpetual Peace and perfect Friendſhip between Sweden and Ruſſia, to which End Hoſtilities on either Side are to ceaſe, as ſoon as the Chiefs and Commanders, by Sea and Land, can be inform'd of the Signature of the preſent Act, for which Purpoſe Notice ſhall be given of it to them as ſoon as poſſible.

II. In Conſideration of the Recommendation of her Majeſty the Empreſs, and of his Imperial Highneſs the Great Duke of Ruſſia, the States of the Kingdom of Sweden will conſent to elect and declare his Highneſs the Prince Adolph Friderick Adminiſtrator of the Dutchy of Holſtein, and Biſhop of Lubeck, for Succeſſor to the Crown of Sweden, as ſoon as it can be done after the Arrival of the preſent Act at Stockholm. His Majeſty and the Crown of Sweden yield for ever and perpetually to her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and her Succeſſors, the Province of Keymene Gard, with all the Branches and Mouths of the River Keymene, otherwiſe call'd Keltis, in ſuch Manner, that the whole Country and its Inhabitants on the Weſt Side of its laſt Branch remain to Sweden, and the Country ſituated on the Eaſt and North Sides as far as the Frontiers of Tavaſtahus and Savolax, remain to Ruſſia.

Beſides which the Miniſters of Sweden yield to Ruſſia, in hopes of its being ratify'd by their Court, the Town and Fortreſs of Nyſlot, with a Frontier on the Weſt and North Sides, of two Swediſh Leagues, more or leſs, according to the Situation of the Ground, in ſuch Manner, that from the Diſtance of the ſaid two Leagues, there ſhall be drawn a Line towards the Frontier of Carelia on the Eaſt, and towards the Frontier of Keymene Gard, on the South.

III. Her Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia conſents, as ſoon as it can be done, and immediately upon the Election above ſtipulated having been actually effected, as alſo the formal and perpetual Treaty of Peace being concluded and ratified, to reſtore for ever to his Majeſty and the Crown of Sweden, out of her preſent Poſſeſſions in Finland, the following Provinces, viz. Oſtrobothnia, Biorneborg, Abo, the Iſles of Aland, as alſo Tavaſtahus and Nylandia, with all their Dependencies. At the ſame Time the Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of Ruſſia yield to Sweden, in hopes of its being ratified by their Court, that Part of Carelia, which by the Treaty of Nyſtadt falls to the Share of Sweden, as alſo the Province of Savolax, excepting the Town and Fortreſs of Nyſlot, with its Frontier, as ſtipulated in the preceding Article.

His Imperial Highneſs the Great Duke of Ruſſia conſents, in Conſideration of the aforeſaid Election, to renounce the Pretenſions, which he himſelf, and the Houſe of Holſtein have in Sweden, which ſhall be done immediately afterwards by a formal and proper Act. In Caſe, contrary to all Expectation, and in hatred of the aforeſaid Electio , Sweden ſhould be moleſted, Ruſſia on her Part, ſhall take, in Conjunction with Sweden, ſuch proper Meaſures as may prevent any thing of that Nature, as has been touch'd upon before.

IV. After the Signature of the preſent Act, the Miniſters ſhall continue to work upon the formal Treaty, which ſhall be concluded on the Foot of that of Nyſtadt, except what relates to the abovemention'd Frontiers of Finland, and the other Articles which have no Relation with the preſent Circumſtances.

The ſaid Treaty between Sweden and Ruſſia ſhall be finally concluded without Delay or Loſs of Time.

There ſhall be made two exact Copies of this Act, the Ratifications of which ſhall be exchang'd in a Fortnight, or ſooner if poſſible.

In Witneſs whereof we have ſign'd theſe Preſents with our own Hands, and ſealed them with our Arms, at Abo, the 16th of June, 1743.

Stockholm, July 5. The King having reſolved to go to the Dalecarlians in Perſon, executed that Deſign, notwithſtanding all the Repreſentations that were made to him againſt it. He was attended only by a few General Officers, and as ſoon as he drew near the Camp, the Dalecarlians ſent a Deputation to meet him, to whom his Majeſty made a long Diſcourſe, importing, 'That they did a great deal of Hurt to 'themſelves and their Families, by acting in ſo preci'pitate a Manner; and that by violating the Laws 'of their Country they had loſt all Title to their 'Protection; that he knew not what Encouragement 'they might have to act in this Manner; but of this 'they might reſt aſſur'd, that while he had the Ho'nour to wear the Swediſh Crown, they ſhould not 'trample with Impunity on its Prerogatives, or vio'late any of the Rights of the Dyet; that, for his 'Part, he was deſirous of giving the utmoſt Satis'faction to his Subjects, but that it ſhould be in a 'legal Way; and that as he had never given any 'Occaſion, during the Courſe of his Government, 'for Tumults or Sedition, they might be ſatisfied 'that he wanted not either the Will, or the Power, 'to chaſtiſe ſuch as forgot their Duty to him, and 'to their Country.' Upon this, having had Recourſe to their Principals, they were ſent back again to thank the King for his Goodneſs, to acknowledge the Honour he did them by admitting them to this Conference, and to aſſure him, that they were ready to leave all their Concerns in his Hands, deſiring only that a few of them might be allow'd to go to Stockholm, and promiſing that the reſt ſhould remain quiet where they were. To this his Majeſty very readily yielded, and return'd to this City under a thorough Perſuaſion that every Thing was adjuſted. There arriv'd ſoon after a great Number of Dalecarlians, who, in Compliance with the Promiſe the King had made, were allow'd Entrance without Scruple, to the Number of three or four Thouſand. They quickly began to diſcover their wicked Intentions, and from talking ſeditiouſly, went ſo far as to ſeize four Pieces of Cannon, and a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition. This was on the 3d, upon which the King immediately ſignified to them, that if they did not reſtore the Cannon, lay down their Arms, and depart the City, they ſhould be proclaim'd and treated as Rebels. Accordingly, ſuch a Proclamation was made; they were requir'd to retire before Five in the Afternoon, and the Inhabitants forbid to harbour any of them in their Houſes. The Dalecarlians treated the Proclamation with the utmoſt Contempt, took Poſt in the North Suburo, planted their four Pieces of Cannon, and ſtood on their Defence. The King then order'd the Garriſon of this City, conſiſting of 17,000 Men, to be drawn out, occupied all the Streets and Paſſages, and then order'd a conſiderable Body to advance under the Command of the Senators Alderfeldt and Roſe. The Marſhal of the Dyet interpos'd even then, and went to the Mutineers, in order to confer with them; but they anſwer'd his Propoſitions by firing a Cannon at him, and then making a General Diſcharge of their Small Arms. This put an End to Treating, and the Garriſon fir'd, in their Turn, two Pieces of Cannon, loaded with Cartridges, and at the ſame time made a general Diſcharge of their Muſquetry, which kill'd 50 of the Peaſants on the Spot, and diſabled 100 more; upon which the reſt threw down their Arms, and took to their Heels; three of them were drowned in their Flight, and the greateſt Part of the reſt are made Priſoners. Baron Alderfeldt receiv'd a Muſket-Shot under his left Armpit, which has been extracted by an Inciſion; there were only two Soldiers kill'd, and very few wounded.

Yeſterday the King, accompanied by the Senate, went to the Great Hall, where the States were aſſembled, and Prince Frederick Adolphus, Duke of Holſtein-Eutin, Biſhop of Lubeck, and Adminiſtrator of the Dutchy of Holſtein-Gottorp, was unanimouſly choſen Succeſſor to the Crown, and immediatly after proclaim'd in that Quality with the uſual Solemnities. It was with much ado that the Order of Peaſants were prevail'd upon to drop the Prince Royal of Denmark; but the conſiderable Reſtitutions made by Ruſſia, made them at laſt change their Notions.

Stockholm, July 9. Yeſterday Morning died here Major-General Senator Adlerfeldt, of the Wound he had receiv'd in the Affair with the Dalecarlians.

Hamburg, July 12. According to Letters from Copenhagen of the 7th Inſtant, they receiv'd the Day before the News of the Election of the Duke of Holſtein, Biſhop of Lubeck; upon which the King immediately call'd a Grand Council, and the ſame Day Orders were iſſued for the Fleet to be in readineſs to put to Sea the 8th, or the Day following at fartheſt.

Vienna, July 3. We have Letters from Conſtantinople importing, that the Ottoman Army has been defeated by that of Thamas Kouli-Kan.

Hanover, July 12. The Princeſs Louiſa, who is deſign'd in Marriage for the Prince Royal of Denmark, is expected here in about a Month or ſix Weeks. We hope the Duke of Cumberland will be able to come hither at the ſame Time, to perform the Ceremony of marrying her Royal Highneſs by Proxy. It is reckon'd that the King will arrive from the Army about that Time. [Perhaps a Congreſs may then be ſitting at Francfort.] His Majeſty's Abſence is the Cauſe that our Diverſions are ſomewhat duller than when he is preſent: However, there is a Drawing-Room every Evening at the Counteſs of Yarmouth's.

Francfort, July 14. Marſhal Noailles's Army, which was encamp'd along the Main, between Offenbach and Steinheim, quitted the Banks of that River the 11th in the Night, and march'd towards Springling, in order to encamp between that Place and Langen, on the Territory of Darmſtadt. The Huſſars and Auſtrian Independent Companies paſs'd the Main the next Morning, and carried off ſome Baggage belonging to the French. The Army of the Allies was Yeſterday ſtill in the ſame Poſition; but we hear from Hanau, that a grand Council of War has been held there, in which it was propos'd to paſs the Main again: We don't yet know what Reſolution was taken on this Head. Marſhal Noailles had a private Audience of the Emperor the Day before he decamp'd.

Duſſeldorp, July 16. We hear that the French Army, which quitted the Banks of the Main the 11th Inſtant at Night, arriv'd at Gerau the 14th; but it is not yet known whether Marſhal Noailles will march towards the Neckar or repaſs the Rhine.

According to ſome Advices from the Upper Rhine, the Corps of Reſerve of Marſhal Broglio's Army has repaſs'd the Rhine, and is to be follow'd forthwith by the reſt of the Troops, the firſt Diviſion of which arriv'd the 8th Inſtant at Sintzheim.

Ratiſbon, July 11. We hear that the Queen of Hungary has rejected the Propoſitions made by the Veldt-Marſhal Seckendorff to the Veldt-Marſhal Count Kevenhuller, becauſe the French Garriſons at Straubingen and Ingolſtadt refuſe to evacuate thoſe two Places, and that the Imperialiſts will not take upon themſelves to compel them to it; ſo that it is not yet certain that the Proviſional Suſpenſion of Arms agreed upon between the Imperialiſts and the Auſtrians, will be obſerv'd by the latter.

The Body of Troops that ſerv'd at the Blockade of Braunau, has receiv'd Orders to march to Straubingen, whither the heavy Artillery that was in the Upper Palatinate has been ſent; ſo that it is not doubted but the Siege of that Town will be forthwith taken in Hand. A Body of Troops is alſo order'd to block up Ingolſtadt.

Vienna, July 6. The Queen arriv'd here the 4th Inſtant from Lintz. Her Majeſty has approv'd the Articles relating to an Armiſtice ſign'd by the Veldt-Marſhal Kevenhuller and Count Seckendorff.

Manheim, July 11. We hear that Marſhal Froglio is gone to his Government of Straſbourg, after delivering up the Command of his Army to Count Maurice of Saxony, who is expected in a few Days in this Neighbourhood, where, we are aſſur'd, he will be reinforc'd by a great many Troops marching from divers Places.

From the Auſtrian Army under Prince Charles of Lorrain, July 13.

Prince Charles having receiv'd Orders from the Queen to march towards the Rhine, the Army, which had ſtay'd ſeveral Days in the Camp of Ra n on the other Side of the Danube, receiv'd Orders on the 7th to paſs that River, which the firſt Column did the next Morning; the ſecond Column with the Artillery follow'd in the Afternoon, and the third Column paſs'd over the next Day: The whole Army amounts to about 60,000 Men. The two firſt Columns enter'd the Circle of Franconia the 11th In-

ſtant. Prince Charles detach'd a Body of 10,000 Horſe and Foot for Italy before he quitted Bavaria.

Hague, *July* 16. General Nadaſti, with his Body of Huſſars, attack'd near Sturguard a ſtrong Detachment of French, which were convoying 150 Waggons with wounded Soldiers, and kill'd, wounded or made Priſoners of War a Thouſand of them. The Generals who are to command the Auxiliary Troops of the Republick, ſet out one after another for their reſpective Poſts. The Foot Guards are to begin their March next Monday, as the Horſe Guards are likewiſe to do the Thurſday following for the Frontier of Guelderland.

Hague, *July* 18. The States General have receiv'd a Letter from the Dyet of the Empire, requeſting the Mediation of the Republick, in Conjunction with their own and that of the King of Great Britain, for compoſing the Difference between the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary, and reſtoring Peace to the Empire. Their High Mightineſſes will anſwer this Letter forthwith, to ſhew their ſincere Diſpoſition to contribute towards this great and ſalutary Work. The King of Pruſſia, who, ſince the Concluſion of the Treaty of Breſlau, has intimated that he was inclined the ſame Way, has very lately explain'd himſelf on this Head in the moſt favourable Terms. It will not be long before we hear whether the Congreſs is to be held at Francfort or Mentz.

Paris, *June* 12. The Reſortifying Dunkirk was ſtrongly oppos'd in Council, as a Meaſure that muſt infallibly produce a War with the Maritime Powers; but Cardinal Tencin inſiſting, that without reſortifying it his Scheme could not be put in Execution, it was immediately ſubmitted to, and Orders diſpatch'd accordingly. It is whiſper'd here, that his Eminence will very ſuddenly take a ſtill bolder Step than this.

Chamberry, *July* 1. The Spaniards are fortifying Montmelian, and continue their Preparations for a March. Nineteen Battalions of them have begun to encamp in the Valley of Lizera and in the Neighbourhood of Conflans. A great Number of Mules laden with Warlike Stores are arriv'd in their Army. Several Engineers have been ſent to reconnoitre the Paſſes in the Mountains, and the Marqueſs de la Mina is gone to haſten the March of the Troops coming from Catalonia.

As yet the Spaniards do not blab out any thing of their Deſigns; but, to judge by ſome of their Motions, we are of Opinion that they will march again towards the County of Nice, and endeavour to penetrate into Piedmont on that Side. Large Remittances are come from Spain, and a Report now prevails, that France will certainly ſend ſeveral Regiments to reinforce Don Philip.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, *July* 5. Yeſterday a Commiſſion came down, appointing Mr. Hugh Forbes Advocate, one of the principal Clerks of the Court of Seſſion, and Mr. Thomas Gibſon King's Clerk to the ſaid Court; both in the room of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. deceas'd.

LONDON.

An EPIGRAM.

IT is ſaid that a Congreſs is ſoon to be held,
There peaceably end the dire Work of the Field:
But *Britons* and *Germans* in Congreſs take Care
France regains not by *Tricks*, what ſhe loſt by the War.

To-morrow is appointed, by the Lords of the Regency, for a General Thankſgiving, on Account of the late Victory gain'd by the Forces under the Command of his Britannick Majeſty, over the French Army near Dettingen.

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint Counſellor Barker, Receiver of the Firſt-Fruits and Tenths, and one of the Benchers in the Temple, to be Curſitor Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Baron Clive, deceas'd.

We hear from Oxford, that Yeſterday ſe'nnight came on the Election of a High Steward for that City, in the room of the Right Hon. Montagu Earl of Abingdon, deceas'd, the late moſt worthy High Steward; when, notwithſtanding the Artifices made Uſe of to alter the cuſtomary Method of Election, and to deſtroy the antient Rights and Privileges of that City, Thomas Rowney, Eſq; one of the preſent worthy Repreſentatives in Parliament, was elected into that moſt honourable Office, to the univerſal Joy of all true Citizens and Lovers of their Country.

Tueſday was held a Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen at Guildhall, when Stephen Daubuz, Eſq; Citizen and Loriner, lately elected Sheriff, ſwore off; and Thomas Lockyer, Eſq; Citizen and Draper, elected at the ſame time, refus'd ſerving the ſaid Office, as being not eligible on Account of his being a Diſſenter.

The Duke of Norfolk has appointed Mr. Ewan, an eminent Attorney at Law in Norwich, to be his Grace's Chief Steward and Bailiff, a Place worth 500 l. a Year.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Right Hon. the Earl of Stafford was married to Miſs Cantillon, a very fine Lady, with an immenſe Fortune.

A few Days ago was married at Somerſet-Houſe Chapel, Mr. Shardlow Wightman, an eminent Brewer in Leather-Lane, to Miſs Mee, Daughter of Benjamin Mee, Eſq; of Clapham, an agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

A few Days ſince the Rev. Mr. Charles Allen, of Loughborough in Leiceſterſhire, was married to Mrs. Jane Bakewell, Widow of Mr. Bakewell, late of the ſame Place, and Daughter of Mr. Aſſop, an agreeable Gentlewoman of an ancient Family in Derbyſhire.

Thurſday ſe'nnight Andrew Stone, Eſq; one of the Secretaries to the Lords of the Regency, was married at Tooting to Miſs Anna Movillion, Daughter of Mr. Movillion, an eminent Calicoe Printer at Morden in Surrey, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 15,000 l.

Thurſday ſe'nnight, about Four in the Afternoon, died, at his Seat at Penſhurſt in Kent, Joceline Earl of Leiceſter, the laſt Heir Male of the Noble Family of the Sidneys; the Head of which was Sir William Sidney, Chamberlain to King Henry the Second, and came with him from Anjou. The deceas'd Earl was the ſeventh and youngeſt Son of Robert Earl of Leiceſter, and was deſcended from Anceſtors deſervedly applauded by our Hiſtorians for their eminent Abilities, extraordinary Qualities and Services to their Country. In him the Title of Earl of Leiceſter is extinct; and his Nieces, Mary, married to Sir Brownlow Sherard, of Lepthorp in the County of Lincoln, Bart. and Elizabeth wedded to William Perry, of Turville Park in Buckinghamſhire, Eſqrs. are Heirs to that Noble Family, being Daughters and Coheirs of Col. Thomas Sidney, elder Brother of the ſaid Joceline Earl of Leiceſter; but died before him the 27th of January 1728-9.

Laſt Week died of a Quinſey in his Throat, after two Days Illneſs, at his Houſe at Shooters-Hill, Mr. William Lord, an eminent Lime-Merchant at Puddledock, and one of the Common-Council-Men of Caſtle-Baynard Ward.

On Saturday Morning laſt died, at his Apartment at the Hackney Coach-Office in Surrey-Street, John Walworth, Eſq; Receiver-General and Houſekeeper to the ſaid Office.

Laſt Sunday died —— Wood, of Littleton near Sunbury, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of an Eſtate of 4000 l. per Annum, and 60,000 l. in Money. He left one Son and two Daughters, one of which is married to Sir Juſtinian Iſham, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Northampton.

Tueſday died, at his Houſe in St. Mary-Ax, Mr. Lathfield, an eminent Merchant, reputed worth 15,000 l.

A Conge de Elire arriv'd by the laſt Expreſs, to elect Dr. Thomas, Dean of Peterborough, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, in the room of Dr. Maddox, promoted to the See of Worceſter.

Tueſday ſe'nnight the Commencement ended at Cambridge, when Mr. Pitman and Mr. Murrell, of King's College, took their Degrees of Doctors of Divinity; Dr. Waterland, of Magdalen College, and Dr. Lee, of Emanuel College, as Doctors of Laws; and Mr. Freak, of Caius College, and Mr. Cox, of Sidney College, as Doctors of Phyſick.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Pye, Son of Henry Pye, Eſq; is preſented to the Vicarage of Knotting in Bedfordſhire, by his Father, vacant by the Ceſſion of the late Incumbent.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Hutchinſon is preſented to the Vicarage of Clay-brooke, alias Clebrooke, in the County of Leiceſter and Dioceſe of Lincoln.

As is alſo the Rev. Mr. John Culliford to the Rectory of St. Warburgh, in the City of Briſtol.

And likewiſe the Rev. Mr. Andrew Armſtrong to the Vicarage of Heddon on the Wall, in the County of Northumberland.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. John Rodd, L. D. to hold the Vicarage of Towceſter, in the County of Northampton, and Dioceſe of Peterborough, together with the Rectory of Earton on the Heath, in the County of Warwick, and Dioceſe of Worceſter.

Laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Bellenger, Lecturer of Little Trinity in the Minories, was choſen by the Brewers Company Maſter of their School in Seething-Lane.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight came on at the Court of King's Bench at Guildhall, a Trial between the Bank of England, and Mr. John Waite, their late Caſhier, on an Action of Trover and Converſion, which laſted about ſix Hours, when the Jury gave a Verdict in favour of the Bank for 14 000 l.

We hear that the Increaſe in the London Brewery, from Midſummer 1742 to Midſummer 1743, is upwards of 60,000 l. more than the former Year.

We hear that the Valet de Chambre of the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Harcourt, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majeſty, who is a Frenchman, and was entruſted to pack up all his Lordſhip's Baggage, and follow him from the Army of the Allies to Francfort, found Means to march off with it all to the French Army.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight early in the Morning one Moſes Gabriel, a Jew Pedlar, who uſed to ſell Buckles, &c. ſome Silver and other Metals, was found robb'd and murder'd in St. George's-Fields, near the Bear-Garden Houſe: His Body, which was mangled in a terrible Manner, was immediately carry'd to St. George's Workhouſe, 'till a Warrant from the Coroner is granted for its Interment.

Monday a Cricket-Match was play'd in the Artillery-Ground for 500 Guineas, between Newland, of Slendon in Suſſex, Sawyer, of Richmond, and Bryant, of London; againſt Hodſwell, of Dartford, Romley, of Sevenoaks, and Cutbuſh, of Maidſtone; which was won by the three laſt by two Notches. 'Twas computed there were 10,000 People in the Ground; and the Bets ran five to one in favour of the Winners.

Several Men of War which were in the Weſtern Ports are already arriv'd at Spithead, purſuant to Orders, and are immediately to be join'd by others, in order to form a Squadron for the Chanel Service.

The Tito, Durant, and the Succeſs, Cagwin, lately arriv'd in the River from Leghorn, are order'd down to Yantlet Creek to perform Quarantine; but the Hands are all impreſs'd by the Men of War, and have taken with them their Cheſts and Bedding; an Inſtance that the Plague is not among them.

Letters from Gibraltar ſay, that his Majeſty's Ship the Sibaſh has taken two Spaniſh Barcolongos, and carried them into that Place.

By Letters from Liverpool, of the 8th Inſtant, we have Advice, that the Angola, of and for that Place, from Jamaica, was taken, in the Windward Paſſage, by a Spaniſh Privateer, but was afterwards retaken and carried into Rhode Iſland. She ſail'd from Jamaica the Beginning of April, and is eſteem'd a valuable Ship.

The Piſmire, St. Barbe, and the Gibraltar, Barren, are both taken by the Spaniards and carry'd into Algezire.

Monday laſt came Advice, that the Betty, Addis, from the Iſle of May to Carolina, is taken by the Spaniards.

Extract of Letter from Gibraltar, *May* 14.

'Yeſterday in the Afternoon a Ship for the Weſt-'ward was attack'd in the Gutt by two Spaniſh 'Xebeques, the Ship reſiſted powerfully for an Hour 'and an Half, but at laſt ſtruck, and was carried 'into Ceuta.——A moſt ſhameful Thing in Sight 'of four Men of War!

'*May* 19. 'A Snow is taken and carried into Old 'Gibraltar, ſuppos'd to be from London, laden with 'Corn, for Genoa; ſuch a Veſſel being ſpoke with 'two Days before, off Faro, by the Saltaſh Man of 'War.'

From the London Gazette.

From the Camp on the River St. Mathæo or St. John's in Florida, March 12, 1742-3.

The Spaniards at Auguſtine were ſo ſtrengthened by the Troops left there, after the Invaſion of Georgia, amongſt which were the Dragoons of the Regiment Italica, that they repuls'd all the Parties of Indians that could be ſent out againſt them. We alſo had Intelligence of a ſtrong Party of Men marching towards the River of St. Mathæo; whereupon General Oglethorpe, with a Detachment of the Highland Company of the Rangers, and of his own Regiment, landed in the Night in Florida, and had ſuch Succeſs, that the Indians advanced undiſcover'd, and attack'd the Spaniards, and kill'd upwards of 40 of them; but one of their own Party being kill'd, they would give no Priſoners Quarter; we therefore have no farther Intelligence, but march To-morrow, and hope to be able to force the Spaniards once more to take Shelter in their Town.

Florida in the River St. Mathæo, March 21. The Spaniards have quitted the Field, and are retir'd into St. Auguſtine. The Troops made a very extraordinary March, in four Days, of 96 Miles, for ſo many it is from this Place to St. Auguſtine, and back again; and this we perform'd without leaving one ſick Man behind us; and the whole Party is in Health and Strength. We hear from all Hands, that there is a ſtrong Body of Troops in Auguſtine, and can hardly conceive the Reaſon of their Behaviour and precipitate Retreat from Numbers ſo much inferior to them. The General did all he could to draw them to Action, and having poſted the Grenadiers, and ſome of the Troops, in Ambuſcade, advanced himſelf, with a very few Men, in ſight of the Town, intending to ſkirmiſh and retire, in order to draw them into the Ambuſcade, but to no Purpoſe. The Indians however advanced ſo nimbly as to get up with a Party of the Enemy, and kill'd above 40 of them under the Cannon of the Town.

Whitehall, July 9. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint, John Earl of Loudoun, Lord George Sackville, Lord John Murray, Roger Townſhend, Eſq; and Robert Douglaſs, Eſq; to be Aid de Camps to his Majeſty.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto John Pine, Gent. the Office and Place of Chief Engraver of all his Majeſty's Signets, Seals, Stamps and Arms, in the room of John Rollos, deceas'd.

Admiralty Office, July 9. Capt. Tucker, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Fowey, one of Sir Chaloner Ogle's Squadron, writes Word in his Letter dated April the 26th, at Jamaica, That on the 17th, in his Return from the Iſland of Ruatan thither, he met with and took, about twenty Leagues from Cape Corrientes, on the Weſt Side of Cuba, a Regiſter Ship, bound from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, call'd the San Joſeph el Defiderio, Joſeph d'Oroſio, Maſter, of 200 Tons, 12 Guns and 70 Men, eſteem'd, by the Calculation of the Spaniards, worth above 100,000 l. Sterling. The Captain deſcribes the Iſland of Ruatan to be a pleaſant healthy Iſland, the Montpellier of the Weſt Indies, well ſtock'd with Hog, Veniſon, Turtle, and Fiſh in abundance, of great Variety, and extraordinary good.

Whitehall, July 12. The King has been pleas'd to nominate General Honeywood, Lieutenant General Campbell, Lieutenant General Cope, and Lieutenant General Ligonier, to be Knights of the Bath.

The King has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint John Waldegrave, Eſq; to be Captain Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces.

The King has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Hume, to be Captain in the ſaid Regiment.

The King has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint John Campbell, Eſq; to be Major of Brigade of his Majeſty's Forces.

The King has been pleas'd to conſtitute and appoint John Lafauſille, Eſq; to be Major of Brigade of his Majeſty's Forces.

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